Virus: Norovirus

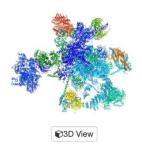
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/AKN44263

Protein target: VPg

>YP\_009701442.1 VPg [Norovirus GI]

GKNKGKTKKGRGRKSNFNAFSRRGLSDEEYEEYKKIREEKSGNYSIQEYLEDRQRYEEELAEVQAGGDGG IGETEAEIRHRVFYKSKSGMRKQRQEERRQLGLVSGSEIRKRKPIDWTPPKNDWSEDTRTVNYDEHISFE

For this discussion, I searched through the NCBI taxonomy browser for a virus containing a small protein of less than 125 residues in length. I found a VPg protein sequence from the Norovirus and I decided to run my analysis on it. Running the FASTA through PDB-Blast to see if there are any similar sequences in non-redundant databases and I found that the highest SeqID I found was 23%. Only the top match is shown below. PDB-Blast Search



# 5XJC: Entity 38 containing Chain v



Cryo-EM structure of the human spliceosome just prior to exon ligation at 3.6 angstrom

Zhang, X., Yan, C., Hang, J., Finci, L.I., Lei, J., Shi, Y.

(2017) Cell 169 918-929.e14

Released: 7/5/2017

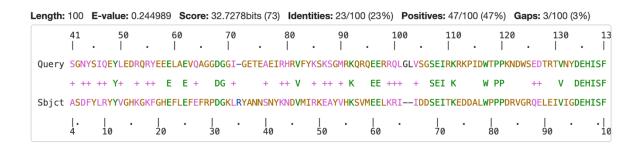
Method: Electron Microscopy Resolution: 3.6 Å

Residue Count: 24811

Macromolecule:

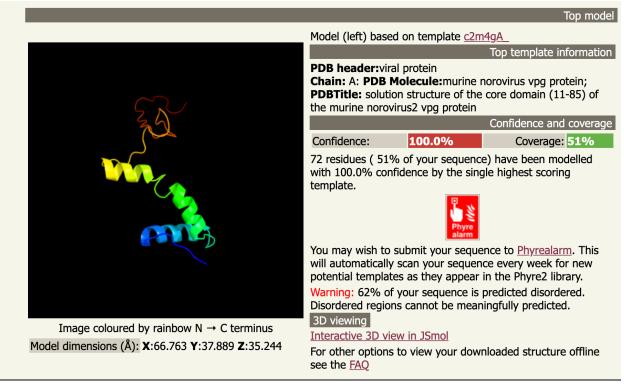
Unique protein chains: 36 Unique nucleic acid chains: 3

Unique Ligands: ADP, ATP, GTP, I6P, MG, SEP, UNK, ZN

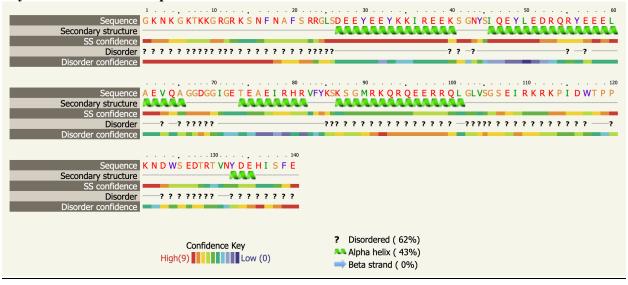


My next step was to run my sequence in FFAS03 and Phyre2 for fold recognition. Phyre2

## Top model



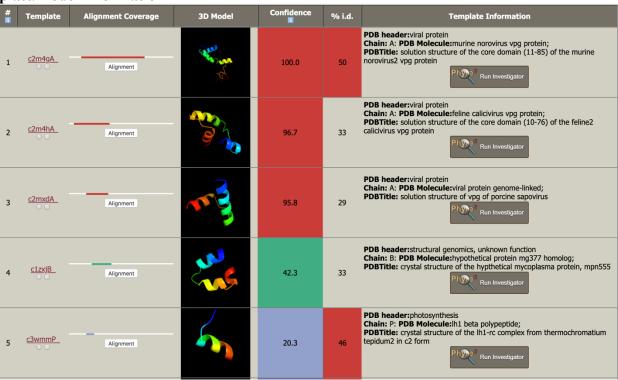
# Secondary structure/disorder prediction



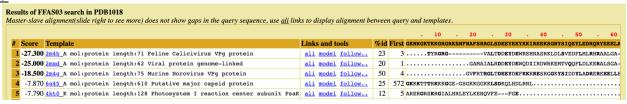
# **Domain Analysis**

Rank	Aligned region
1	c2m4gA_
2	c2m4hA_
3	c2mxdA_
4	c1zxjB_
5	c3wmmP_
6	c3ff5B_
7	c5aonB_
8	<u>c5l87A_</u>
9	c2vldA_
10	<u>d1jo5a</u> ————————————————————————————————————
11	d1ighb_
12	
13	c2w85A_
14	<u>d2dk5a1</u>
15	c2mvnA_
16	c2f9jP_

### All template/model information



#### FFAS03



Phyre2 and FFAS03 have a consensus between the top three of both programs, albeit in a slightly different order. The top 3 consensus proteins are murine norovirus vpg protein, feline calicivirus

vpg protein, and viral protein genome-linked. The consensus fold types are 2m4h, 2mxd, and 2m4g.

2m4h: Score = -27.3 (FFAS), 96.7% confidence (Phyre2), seq ID = 23% (FFAS), 33% (Phyre2), length of overlap: 3-67 (FFAS), 7-55 (Phyre2)

2mxd: Score = -25 (FFAS), 95.8% confidence (Phyre2), seq ID = 20% (FFAS), 29% (Phyre2), length of overlap:1-62 (FFAS), 25-55 (Phyre2)

2m4g: Score = -18.5 (FFAS), 100% confidence (Phyre2), seq ID = 50% (FFAS), 50% (Phyre2), length of overlap: 4-53 (FFAS), 18-101 (Phyre2)

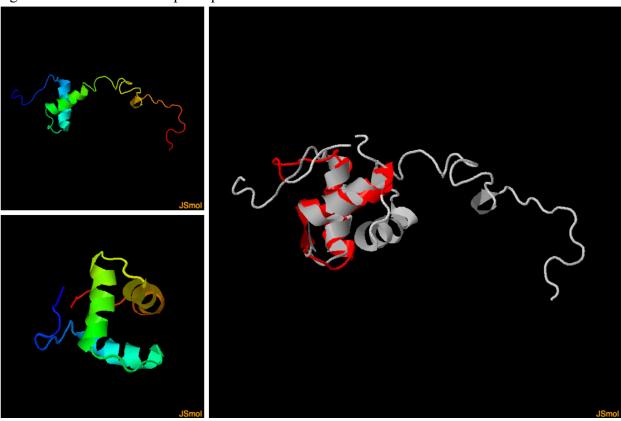
#### For I-TASSER

Rank	PDB Hit	lden1	lden2	Cov	Norm. Z- score	Download Align.	
							Sec
1	2m4gA	0.41	0.27	0.54	1.21	Download	
2	2mxdA	0.22	0.09	0.33	1.18	<b>Download</b>	
3	2m4gA	0.43	0.27	0.54	1.09	<b>Download</b>	
4	<u>2m4g</u>	0.45	0.27	0.52	5.62	<b>Download</b>	
5	<u>2m4g</u>	0.44	0.27	0.51	4.12	<u>Download</u>	

2m4h was missing from the top 10 hits from I-TASSER.

All three of the top consensus hits were missing from SCOP. From PDB: 2m4h is classified as viral protein, 2mxd is classified as a viral protein, and 2m4g is also classified as a viral protein.

For structural alignments, I chose to use 2m4g from I-TASSER and 2m4h from FFAS. I ran these through a flexible alignment using FATCAT and received the following output: RMSD = 2.66 and seq ID = 37.50% The top left image is 2m4hA, the bottom left is 2m4gA, and the right are the two models superimposed on each other.



Because this is a blind prediction, our alignments of these proteins give us a good starting point for further investigations. If I was interested in studying this particular protein, I would treat this information as a basis for further research on the properties and activities of the two related sequences above. The next step afterwards would be to gather empirical evidence using x-ray crystallography to determine the "actual" structure of this protein and continue investigations from there.